

# WEARDALE

Rural District Council.



# Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR, 1914.

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# WEARDALE RURAL DISTRICT.

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## Report of Medical Officer of Health for 1914.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Weardale Rural  
District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for 1914, my first complete year as your M.O.H. for the combined district.

### A. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF DISTRICT.

(1) The Weardale Rural District is extensive, hilly, and sparsely populated. It comprises the upper part of the Wear Valley, from Killhope Summit on the western border of the County down eastwards to near Harperley, and also part of the south side of the Derwent Valley. The District is about 23 miles long from west to east. To the north the district is bounded in part by the river Derwent and it measures 12 miles from north to south where the watershed between the Tees and Wear forms the boundary. Within the district are the two towns of Stanhope and Tow Law, each with a separate Urban Sanitary Authority. The greater part of the district is barren moorland devoted to sheep and grouse. I have frequently pointed out the advantages that would accrue both locally and nationally from afforestation of these moorlands. The present great shortage of timber for coal mines and other industries brought about by the war has eloquently shown us how great a risk we have run in depending on foreign countries for timber, that could equally well be grown at home. The district is very hilly, indeed mountainous. In the western part of the district there are several summits on spurs of the Pennine Range over 2,000 feet in height. In the eastern end of the district near to the Wear we have a certain amount of arable land, but the bulk of the land capable of cultivation, especially west of Stanhope is devoted to pastoral farming. The agricultural holdings are mostly small.



The great Limestone which is a prominent geological feature is also the leading industrial feature of the dale. It is extensively quarried on either side of the valley to supply the necessary stone for the iron furnaces at Consett, Tudhoe, and Tees-side. There are whinstone quarries at Greenfoot and Copt Hill. Lead and fluor spar are mined at Rookhope, Sedling and Stanhope Burn. Gannister quarries are working in various parts of the district. A small amount of ironstone is being worked in upper Weardale. Coal mining employs a few of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Tow Law. The steel works of Messrs. Rogerson at Wolsingham employ most of the men in that place. On the whole trade has been moderately good through the year. The Harehope limestone quarry ceased working during the year ; this caused some temporary unemployment and also led to a few families leaving the district for the pit country. The glamour of bigger wages and proximity to the larger towns has been responsible for a certain amount of migration of quarrymen to the coal pits. In many ways this migration is to be deplored — the men are giving up a healthy outdoor country life with steady employment barring bad weather for work in an industry which is notoriously fluctuating and in which the workers do not live in such healthful surroundings. There is very little poverty in the district, and at the same time we have very few of the wealthy leisured class.

The area of the district is 97,753 acres and the population at the 1911 census was 9,651. This has certainly diminished since then owing to the circumstances above noted. There are about 2,255 inhabited houses, giving on the basis of the last census 4.3 inhabitants per house.

## B. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

### **Water Supply.**

The following villages have good and wholesome water supplies, all of which have been laid down by your Surveyor :— Lanehead, Cowshill, Burtreeford, Wearhead, West Black Dene, Ireshopeburn, St. John's Chapel, Daddry Shields, Westgate, Eastgate, Rookhope, Crawleyside, Edmondbyers, Frosterley, Hill End, White Kirkley and Thornley.

Wolsingham and Park Terrace are supplied with water from the Weardale & Consett Water Co's mains.

Owing to the exceptionally dry summer the village water supplies within the Council's district got somewhat low for a time, but all the villages were nevertheless supplied.

About 20 new private supplies have been put into houses from the Council's mains during the year

At High Hotts Farm a new iron pipe supply has been laid down by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to replace the former supply which was polluted.

At New House, where three waterclosets are in use by the tenants, the water supply was unsatisfactory. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have laid down a two-inch cast iron main on lines suggested by your Surveyor, and the supply is now good.

At Holywood Hall Sanatorium a new iron pipe water supply with storage tank has been put down by the County Authorities.

It was a great disappointment to me that the Council failed to adopt my suggestion as to a new water tap at the Batts, Frosterley. The position of the present tap is a very real hardship to the majority of the tenants. I trust that the Council will reconsider this matter at an early date.

I should also like to draw the attention of the Council to the very bad water supply at Haswicks, Westgate. This could be rectified without great expense either by piping a supply down through the field to the houses or by connecting with the Westgate main.

The scarcity of water at Scutter Hill, Westgate, is still a crying evil. The people here are put to great hardship through having to carry water so far in drouthy weather.

### **Rivers and Streams.**

These are all rapidly flowing and on stony beds. Flooding of adjacent land does not occur. In its course through the district the river Wear falls from an altitude of 2,056 feet above sea level in the the west to 400 feet above sea level in the east. From some of the quarries a certain amount of muddy water finds its way into the river in wet weather. This frequently occurs in Eastgate and Stanhope Burns also, in consequence of lead washing. In upper Weardale, particularly at St. John's Chapel and Westgate, some pollution of tributary streams occurs through the inhabitants throwing their ashes and other refuse in. This is a most unsightly and unhealthy custom, and I hope when we get all the neighbouring houses supplied with proper ashpits the Council will take strong measures to abate the nuisance. The villages in the dale cause no pollution of the river through their sewage now.



## **Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.**

The following villages are sewered:— Cowshill, Wearhead, West Black Dene, Ireshopeburn, St. John's Chapel, Daddry Shields, Westgate, Rookhope, Crawleyside, Frosterley, Hill End, White Kirkley, Thornley and Park Terrace. Land filtration is the method adopted to effect purification of the sewage. The drainage of the Wolsingham Special Drainage District is run on to 10 acres of land to the east of Wolsingham and the scheme gives a satisfactory effluent.

During the year the Holywood Hall Sanatorium was linked up with the Council's main sewer in Uppertown, Wolsingham.

The village of Brotherlea, consisting of about 10 houses, has been sewered and the sewage run on to land. The houses have all had proper slop traps fixed and drain into the sewer, excepting two houses which have had to drain into a separate cesspool.

At Wolsingham the sewer has been extended along Lydgate Lane for 120 yards, so as to drain five new houses.

At Westgate the main sewer has been extended through the Council School yard and over Middlehope Burn, so as to drain seven houses at Weeds. These houses have been connected with the sewer. This sewer will take the drainage from the school lavatories and latrines now being erected.

Wolsingham is the only place in the district where scavenging is undertaken by the Council. In other places the ashpits and privies get emptied, generally after getting over full, either by the tenants themselves or by local farmers, and the night soil is put on to agricultural land. At Frosterley nuisances frequently occur through over full ashpits and privies and I would like the Council to consider the question of having at least a part-time man regularly employed in this village.

## **Improvements to Property, and Closet Accommodation.**

A new scullery and pantry have been provided at Pow Hill, near Edmondbyers, and improvements effected in the farm buildings and drainage.

An addition has been made to Mrs. Stephenson's residence at Edmondbyers, comprising a new W.C and stores.

At Hunter House Cottage a new bedroom has been added and improvements carried out on the drainage.

Two cottages at Edmondbyers tenanted by Messrs. Noble and Nixon have each had a scullery and bedroom added by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Punch Bowl Inn in the same village has been enlarged by the addition of two bedrooms, bathroom with W.C., new kitchen, and an earth closet. These licensed premises have been greatly improved thereby.

Considerable alterations and additions have been effected by Councillor Milburne at Bishop Oak, consisting of a new wing with kitchen on ground floor, and bathroom, W.C., and two bedrooms above.

A new pantry, dairy, and scullery have been added to the farm house of Mr. J. P. Bowes, Lanehead, near Ireshopeburn.

Mr. T. H. Vickers, Thornley Hall, has added a scullery with bathroom, W.C. and bedroom above to his residence.

The sanitary arrangements of the Blue Bull Inn, St. John's Chapel, have been much improved by the provision of a well planned urinal, W.C. and ashcloset.

Mr. Westgarth, West Hill, Wolsingham, has erected a new scullery and W.C. at his house.

At Mayfield, Wolsingham, the residence of Councillor Downie, a new W.C. has been provided.

Messrs. Madgein Bros., Burnfoot, St. John's Chapel, have erected a new ashcloset and wash-house.

At several of the railway stations minor improvements have been made by adding traps to baths, removing slop sinks to more suitable places, erecting vent pipes and improving drains.

A new drain was put down for a wash house at Frosterley.

At the Council's farm, Daddry Shields, a new ashcloset has been erected.

#### **New Houses.**

An excellent new brick house has been erected at Weardale Place, by the Weardale Lead Company for their manager. It contains 3 W.C's, is supplied with water from the Council's mains and its drainage is carried into the public sewer.

A new cottage has been erected at Ireshopeburn, for Mr. R. Pattison.



At Eastgate, Mr. Stephenson has built a new house of brick. It has separate drainage into a tank in the adjacent field, and will have a water supply from the Council's main. There is one W.C.

A large new residence (of freestone) has been erected for Miss Fenwick, near Leazes Lane, Wolsingham. It is supplied with water from the Weardale & Consett Water Co's mains. There are three W.C's in the house and the drainage is effected into a cess-pool.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have erected a new cottage for gamekeeper at Hepple Hill, Edmondbyers.

A new house has been built in High Street, Wolsingham containing a W.C.

All the above houses, excepting Mr. Pattinson's and the gamekeeper's cottage, possess a hot water system.

#### **Public Buildings.**

The trustees of the St. John's Chapel Town Hall have, in consequence of complaints made by me, effected certain improvements. The windows have been made to open. The trustees have also undertaken to insert four fresh air inlet bricks in the walls and to put an air outlet into the roof.

The new Institute in the same village has been improved by converting part of the building into a billiard-room.

At Wearhead Council School considerable improvement has been effected by asphaltting the yards and the provision of lavatories and latrines.

Westgate Council school has also been improved by the addition of lavatories and the building of latrines. The school yard has been concreted and the school has been drained into the Council's sewer.

At Wolsingham a Parochial Hall has been built on to the old National School. The new part and the old school have made a large and well lighted Hall.

#### **Cow Byres.**

At Mr. Oliver's, Red Burn, Rookhope, a byre floor has been concreted and two hopper top windows fixed. The buildings have also been spouted.

Mr. Hewitt's cowbyre at Lintzgarth, has had the floor concreted, two new hopper top windows fixed and a double door put in.



A new byre has been built at the Council's farm at Daddry Shields, and also at Rogerley by V. A. Rippon, Esq., at Corn Riggs by Mr. Madgin, at Queensberry by Mr. C. Fairless for Mr. J. Peart, and at Brotherlea for Mr. Kidd.

At Low Bishopley two cow byres have been improved by cementing the floors and inserting hopper top windows.

Various improvements have been carried out at the farms at Park House, Westgate, belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Proper drainage has been laid down, and in Mr. Craig's byre the stalls and floor have been cemented.

At High Smails Burn (Mr. Lonsdale) the byre floor has been cemented and the drainage rectified.

#### **Schools.**

There are 13 Elementary Schools in the district. I have visited most of them during the year, generally in consequence of infectious disease among the scholars, and advised the headmasters as I thought necessary. The following schools were closed for a period during the year owing to the prevalence of infectious disease :— Wolsingham, Edmondbyers, Thornley, Crawleyside, Westgate, and Frosterley South.

#### **Food.**

The milk used in the district is all retailed by small farmers. No milk is imported and there are no dairy shops. There are no public bake-houses.

#### **Slaughter Houses.**

I visited several of them during the year and called the owners' attention to various points in reference to washing out, lime washing, etc.

The Tow Law Co-operative Society have built at Wolsingham a good new slaughter house which is well ventilated and lighted. The inner walls are of white enamelled bricks and the yard is cemented.

#### **Miners' Lodging Barracks.**

Some time ago the Council passed plans presented by the Weardale Lead Co., for Lodging Shops or Barracks to lodge 100 lead miners at Rookhope. The Surveyor reported to your Council that at the end of the year this building was inspected and found as follows :—

The bath room, a large building is ventilated by six hopper top windows, has 7 white enamelled lavatory basins and three good baths, all of which were supplied with hot and cold taps, and the miners were using these at the time of inspection. The hot water cylinder is in the bath room and consequently the temperature of the room is satisfactory. The ground floor of the main building is boarded, and this room is lighted by 14 hopper top windows, and 12 fresh air inlets have been inserted; this room is heated by means of hot water pipes. Under this floor the ground is cemented and the space between is ventilated on the sides by 16 air grates.

The upper floor is lighted and ventilated the same as the ground floor and there are four roof ventilators. The main building has not yet had the beds fixed.

The block drains into a cesspool.

I also visited these new premises on Dec. 8th, and was very well pleased with all I saw. I consider that the Lead Company are to be congratulated on their enterprise and public spirit in providing such excellent quarters for their miners. On Oct. 27th I visited one of the old lodging shops at Gray Row, Rookhope, and found the premises in a most dirty and unsatisfactory condition. This building is I understand to be no longer used after the new barracks are completed.

#### **Workshops, Workplaces, etc:**

In the quarries, where the majority of the men work, there are no nuisances detrimental to health.

The smelting mill of the Weardale Lead Co. at Rookhope was visited by me on Dec. 8th. I found nothing to complain about.

On Dec. 10th I visited the Wolsingham Steel Works and inspected the latrines there. I found them to be far from satisfactory, and your Inspector, at my request, called Messrs. Rogerson & Co's attention to certain very necessary improvements. The firm have promised to have the matter attended to.

#### **Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.**

During the year I inspected under these regulations 470 houses—which represents the accommodation for about 2,100 of the inhabitants of the district. This work will take a few years to get through in a scattered district like ours. It is work well worth doing, and I feel that by it we are doing much for the health and comfort of the community. But we



can only look for full benefit from it if the Council loyally back up their officials. There are many owners of bad property who take no heed of formal notices. The Council must put the screw on such owners where necessary for the health of the tenants. The present great war has to some extent interfered with our work, for at such a time one rather hesitates to put property owners to more expense than is absolutely necessary. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there is a lot of rotten property in the district belonging to owners who are in a position to maintain their property in a better manner. The full details of the work of inspection is recorded in our registers which are open to the inspection of the Council. The officer reports that from the registers 108 formal notices have been sent out, covering 201 houses, and that the following improvements under these notices have already been carried out.

WOLSINGHAM. A closing order was made in respect to a house in Meadhope Street as not being fit for habitation, and belonging to Mrs. Strong. This house has now been spouted, its walls repaired, some of the interior plastered, ceiling put up, and an ash-closet built. The closing order has in consequence been withdrawn.

At the same place Mr. Jno. Whitfield has repaired the roofs of five houses, repaired the closets, provided new ash-pits to same, and concreted and improved the yards in front of the back doors.

Mr. J. Stobbs has spouted three houses at The Hill and done minor repairs.

In High Street at four houses belonging to Mrs. Benskin the spouting and walls have been repaired, whilst new covered and cemented ashpits have been made behind three closets.

At Humble's Forge the owner has put down a four-foot cement path in front of four houses.

In Meadhope Street, Mr. Ayre has filled up a deep insanitary ashpit, under statutory notice, to yard level. This has been properly cemented and also the whole of the yard. An old privy has been converted into an ash-closet. Lambert's house in the same street has been improved by plastering the walls and the provision of spouting.

At the Gas House a back kitchen with a bad floor has been cemented; a scullery sink fixed and a trapped drain to the sewer provided.

Several new windows have been put into Mr. Ward's house in Dobbinson's yard.

A house in Post Office Lane belonging to Messrs. Gallon was found to be very unsatisfactory, and has been closed by the owners.

In Back Lane a cottage belonging to Mr. J. Ridley has been spouted, had an ash-pit provided and a cemented path made alongside the house to the out-buildings.

At Hound Hill, Mr. T. Williams has put down a cement kitchen floor.

A closing order was made for a house in Uppertown belonging to Miss Blackett. The tenant has removed and the house is now empty.

WESTGATE. Two houses belonging to Mrs. Muschamp have had the west outside walls cement washed. A new pantry has been provided for one of their houses.

At Low Houses (belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) one ground floor room and bedroom above have been added to Mr. Dalton's house. The back kitchen has been converted into a pantry and dairy. A new earth-closet has been built.

At Mr. Craig's house, Wappen, the pantry and scullery have been practically rebuilt, two new windows put in, spouting fixed, and general repairs effected.

At White Bog (belonging to Councillor Milburne) the following has been carried out :— repairs to house roof, pantry ceiling and windows, eave gutters fixed all round the house, door-way between house and byre walled up, and some small improvement to drainage of surface water,

DADDY SHIELDS. Notice to carry out improvements was given to the owner of four unsatisfactory dwellings here, but the property was subsequently sold to Mr. Jno. Rutherford. The latter is now providing pantries and carrying out the other requisite alterations.

FROSTERLEY. Ventilation has been provided for Mrs. Dowson's pantry. At Mr. G. Emerson's house a new pantry has been made and the property spouted. A W.C. at the Hare and Hound Inn has been put into proper order. Mrs. Lowther's house has had its roof repaired.



At the Batts, Frosterley, a closing order was made in respect to a house owned by Mrs. Wearmouth. This is now empty. A closing order was made in respect to a house at New Houses belonging to Pease & Partners Ltd. This house has been thoroughly repaired and the order has been withdrawn.

At New Houses a row of six houses belonging to Pease & Partners Ltd. have been very greatly improved. Four new ash-closets have been built, two kitchen floors cemented, a cement path laid down in front of the houses, and new drains put down.

At Hill End two new ash-closets for houses belonging to Mrs. Maddison and Mr. Snowdon have been erected. New spouting has been fixed to some houses here and a pantry provided for one house.

ROOKHOPE. At Chapel Row, notices were given to the owners of 12 houses about minor repairs, which have been mostly attended to. Some old buildings at the back have been pulled down giving more air space. In three houses pantry windows have been put in, and in two houses hand-rails have been fixed on the stairs. Various other repairs are still in the hands of the local mason.

BROTHERLEA. A new boarded floor has been put down in one house. Various pointing and minor repairs have been effected. A drain at the back of the house occupied by Mr. Stephenson which was causing dampness has been pointed and improved.

WEARHEAD. Two pantries have had a hopper-top window put in. One house belonging to Mr. E. Peart has been thoroughly renovated, new windows put in, some outbuildings spouted, and two ash-bins provided.

Altogether four closing orders were made under these regulations and two of these were subsequently withdrawn on the owner making the house habitable. One house for which a closing order was going to be made was voluntarily closed by the owner.

A fair start has been made with this work, but a great deal of work which has been ordered is still undone. This may be partly due to shortage of masons and other workmen, but I think our record would have been better had greater firmness been shown by the authorities. Of course some of the work was in hand at the end of the year and this will come into next year's report.

## C. SANITARY ADMINISTRATIONS.

The Sanitary Inspector (who has a fully certificated assistant) and his subordinates supervise the various sewerage schemes and water supplies. They look after the disinfecting of houses after infectious diseases, and attend to any blocked drains etc. I am myself frequently in the various parts of the district.

We have an Isolation Hospital at Jollybody, Stanhope, of which I am Medical Officer under the Stanhope & Weardale Joint Hospital Committee. This hospital can accommodate about 24 patients — though it has had over 30 in time of stress. In the early part of the year the whole hospital was given up to scarlet fever cases. Normally the accommodation is divided between scarlet fever and diphtheria. I would suggest that the Council urge the Committee to make some small provision for enteric fever. There is nominally a tent equipment for small-pox cases, but a recent investigation shows this to be in a most unsatisfactory condition.

All practitioners in the district are entitled to have bacteriological examinations carried out at the College of Medicine, Newcastle, at the expense of the County Council. This applies to the examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli, throat swabs for diphtheria bacilli, and blood for the Widal reaction in cases of suspected enteric fever. The County M.O.H. notifies me of all such examinations. During 1914 nine such examinations were made for tubercle bacilli, of which four were positive, and four examinations for enteric fever all of which were negative.

## D. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 76 notifications of infectious disease during the year.

Scarlet fever	...	58
Diphtheria	...	14
Erysipelas	...	4
		<hr/>
Total	...	76

The cases of diphtheria were in various parts of the district throughout the year and there was no epidemic.

Scarlet fever was to some extent epidemic in Wolsingham in the early part of the year (12 cases) and at the same time it was very rife in the village of Crawleyside (15 cases). In Thornley village there was an outbreak of peculiarly mixed scarlet fever in the latter part of the summer (6 cases)



I paid special visits to all places where scarlet fever and diphtheria occurred, and gave any needful directions and instructions at infected houses.

I keep by me a small stock of diphtheria antitoxin, and am ready to supply any practitioner in the district with it, for use in necessitous cases.

Of the 72 cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, 42 were removed to hospital, *i.e.* 58 per cent.

All infected houses were disinfected under the supervision of your Inspector, and all needful disinfectants supplied gratis. The Council also provide fresh wallpaper and distemper and compensate for destroyed bedding etc., in necessitous cases when the Inspector and I think it advisable. This applies likewise to tuberculosis.

As before stated we are not, as a community, properly prepared for an outbreak of small-pox. The tents might suffice in summer weather but they would not suffice in winter time. As for hospital equipment it is practically non-existent. In my opinion a small permanent stone-building should be erected either in a fenced off corner of our present hospital field, subject to the approval of the L.G.B., or on some other neighbouring convenient site. Tents are useful in an emergency, but deterioration utterly unfits them for permanent use. The majority of the children in the district are unvaccinated.

During the year you agreed to my suggestion that the assistant registrars should promptly notify me of every death from infectious disease (including tuberculosis) and receive a small fee for so doing. This system is now in vogue and will I think prevent the recurrence of unfortunate incidents which sometimes occurred before.

We had 2 deaths from diphtheria, one at Edmondbyers and one at Wolsingham. Measles and influenza which are non-notifiable zymotic diseases each accounted for 1 death. This gives us four deaths, equivalent to a zymotic death rate of .4 per 1,000. The average county rate was 2.2 per 1,000.

## E. TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 9 deaths from tuberculosis (all pulmonary cases) giving a tuberculosis death rate of .9 per 1,000. This is about the average county rate. There were 14 notifications of tuberculosis during the year. Some of them were visited by me, and in others I interviewed or corresponded with the

doctor in attendance. We supply disinfectants gratis for use with spittoons. The notifications are regularly transmitted to the County M.O.H. who places each case under the cognizance of the County Tuberculosis Staff. Notification of these cases is, I may say, now being more promptly attended to by practitioners.

#### F. INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

This was unnecessary. Rickets, acute rheumatism, diarrhœa, and enteritis are not common, nor was there any out-break of food poisoning. Venereal diseases are rarely met with.

#### G. MORTALITY IN CHILD-BIRTH AND INFANCY.

The midwifery work in the district is all done by medical practitioners, and there are no midwives.

There were 17 deaths of infants under the age of one year, equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 95 of 1,000 registered births. The average county rate was 134 per 1,000.

#### H. VITAL STATISTICS OF DISTRICT.

##### **Births.**

There were 179 births registered in the district in the year, and there were no transferred births. This gives a birth rate of 18.5 per 1,000, the lowest of which I have record, and compares badly with the average county rate of 31.1. Out of the 179 births 7 were illegitimate.

##### **Deaths.**

135 deaths were registered in the district. From these must be deducted 2 deaths of non-residents, giving us 133, and to this latter figures must be added 7 deaths of residents occurring outside the district, giving a total of 140 deaths. This is equal to a death rate of 14.5 per 1,000, just slightly below the average county rate of 14.9.

The deaths have been too numerous, and the births too few. This means a declining population.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

**JAS. BANNERMAN, M.B.**

(Medical Officer of Health.)



TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1914 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District	of residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	9,851		243	23.7	149	15.1		8	15	64.1	157	15.9
1910	9,851		187	18.9	116	11.7		8	12	64.1	124	12.5
1911	9,651		208	21.5	127	13.1	3	4	24	115.3	128	13.2
1912	9,651		215	22.2	124	12.8	1	14	12	55.8	137	14.1
1913	9,651		191	19.7	95	9.8		7	11	57.6	102	10.0
1914	9,651	179	179	18.5	135	14.0	2	7	17	95	140	14.5

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ... 97,753.

Total population at all ages	9,651	} At census of 1911.
Estimated population	...	
Total families or separate occupiers	2,255	

TABLE II.

*Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1914.*

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							
	At all ages.	AT AGES—YEARS						
		Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards.
Small-pox ... ..								
Cholera ... ..								
Plague ... ..								
Diphtheria including Membranous Croup	14		2	8	3	1		
Erysipelas ... ..	4					3	1	
Scarlet fever ... ..	58	1	13	35	8			1
Typhus fever ... ..								
Enteric fever ... ..								
Relapsing fever ... ..								
Continued fever ... ..								
Puerperal fever ... ..								
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..								
Poliomyelitis ... ..								
Opthalmia Neonatorum								
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12			1	1	6	4	
Other forms of Tuber- culosis ... ..	2			2				
Totals ... ..	90	1	15	46	12	10	5	1

*Infectious Hospital at Jollybody, Stanhope, for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, Sanatorium accommodation under Durham County Tuberculosis Scheme.*



**TABLE III. Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.**

Causes of Death.			Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non- residents in Institutions in the District.	
			all ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65		65 and upwards
All causes	Certified ...	...	133									
	Uncertified	...	7									
1	Enteric Fever	...	...									
2	Small-pox	...	...									
3	Measles	...	...	1		1						
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...									
5	Whooping Cough...	...	...									
6	Diphtheria and Croup	...	2			1	1					
7	Influenza	...	1					1				
8	Erysipelas	...	...									
9	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	9					3	4	2		
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...									
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...									
12	Cancer, malignant disease	...	5					1	3	1		
13	Rheumatic Fever...	..	...									
14	Meningitis	...	1				1					
15	Organic Heart Disease	...	21	1				5	6	9		
16	Bronchitis	...	13	1	1				3	8		
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	9	2		2	1	2	2			
18	Other diseases of Respir- atory organs	...	1							1		
19	Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	...									
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	1				1					
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	1							1		
21A	Alcoholism	...	...									
22	Nephritis & Bright's Disease	...	3							3		
23	Puerperal Fever	...	...									
24	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	1					1				
25	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	10	10								
26	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	5				1	1	1	1	1	
27	Suicides	...	1							1		
28	Other Defined Diseases	...	54	3			1	1	3	15	31	
29	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	1								1	
Totals			140	17	1	4	6	5	18	33	56	

**Table IV.**  
**INFANT MORTALITY.**

1914, Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	...	9	1	1		11			3		
	Uncertified	...								1		
Small-pox ...												
Chicken-pox ...												
Measles ...												
Scarlet Fever ...												
Whooping Cough ...												
Diphtheria and Croup ...												
Erysipelas ...												
Tuberculous Meningitis ...												
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..												
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...												
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ...												
Convulsions... ..					1		1			2		3
Laryngitis ... ..												
Bronchitis ... ..									1			1
Pneumonia (all forms) ..										2		2
Diarrhoea ... ..												
Enteritis ... ..												
Gastritis ... ..												
Syphilis ... ..												
Rickets ... ..												
Suffocation, overlying												
Injury at Birth ... ..			1				1					1
Atelectasis ... ..			1				1					1
Congenital Malformations ..			1				1					1
Premature Birth ... ..			3	1			4					4
Atrophy, Debility, and												
Marasmus ... ..			3				3	1				4
Other Causes ... ..												
Totals ...			9	1	1		11	1	1	4		17

Nett Births in the year	legitimate	172	Nett Deaths in the year of	legitimate infants	16
	illegitimate	7		illegitimate infants	1